

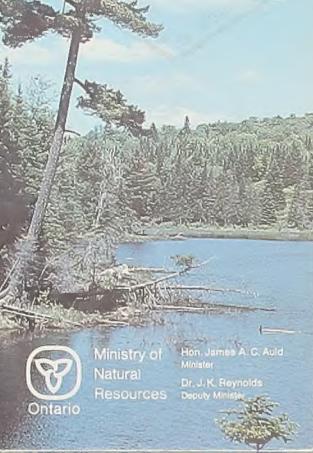
# Algonquin Provincial Park

Government  
Publications

CARON  
NR  
- Z 309

3176111548284

LIBRARY LIBRARY MATERIAL



Ministry of  
Natural  
Resources

Hon. James A.C. Auld  
Minister  
Dr. J.K. Reynolds  
Deputy Minister

## TWO ALGONQUINS TO CHOOSE FROM

# 1

### THE PARK INTERIOR

The essence of Algonquin is its vast interior of maple hills, rocky ridges, spruce bogs, and thousands of lakes, ponds, and streams. The only way to explore this rugged beauty is by canoe or on foot.

**Canoe Routes** There are over 1500 km of canoe routes in the Park interior. Descriptions of these routes, and other information needed by the Algonquin canoeist are provided in the map-brochure described overleaf. The map-brochure is available for \$1.00 at the gate or the Canoe Centre, located at Canoe Point on Opeongo Lake. The Canoe Centre staff will be glad to provide you with advice and instruction on the art of canoeing and camping in the interior.

**Hiking Trails** The Highland Hiking Trail (with 19 and 35 km loops) and the Western Uplands Hiking Trail (with 32, 55, and 71 km loops) both start from Highway 60. Both are shown in the same map-brochure, (see order form) costing 50¢.

**Interior Camping Permits** Anyone camping overnight in the Park interior must possess an Interior Camping Permit costing \$3.00 per night per canoe, or in the case of backpackers, \$3.00 per night per tent. An Interior Camping Permit authorizes camping at definite campsites, designated by posters, and generally located at least three km beyond any access point. No more than nine individuals are permitted to camp at one interior campsite. Larger parties may travel together but they must break up to camp.



## Welcome

Welcome to the oldest provincial park in Ontario and one of the largest parks in Canada. Located on the southern edge of the Canadian shield between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River, the 7600 square km of Algonquin Provincial Park is a ruggedly beautiful highland which has become one of Ontario's favourite recreational areas. Here in this land of lakes, rivers, and forests, Algonquin provides unexcelled opportunities for outdoor recreation and education. Here, not far distant from the populous centres of southern Ontario, is the call of a loon echoing from rocky lake shores, the sunset silhouetting a solitary pine, a moose submerging his massive head to feed on water lily roots, and a beaver forging a rippling wedge across a glassy pond. A fish splashes, a fox barks, and a broad-winged hawk calls as it soars over the forest. A chipmunk, tail erect, streaks across a clearing and plunges into the protection of the forest undergrowth. Here and there in the forest, the shade is relieved by splashes of sunlight and carpets of bumbleberry. A raven, croaking from a perch in a tall yellow birch, surveys the scene of thick maple foliage relieved occasionally by the green spruce of spruce and balsam. Two canoeists camped on a quiet lake pause from their evening coffee to drink in the wild music of wolves wafting over the hills. This is Algonquin Provincial Park.

## History

The Algonquin landscape as we know it today is young. It was formed just 11,000 years ago when the last of four stupendous glaciers slowly melted northwards. The glaciators had each scoured and bulldozed the land, crushing it under as much as three km of ice. When it finally departed, the ice revealed a barren landscape of rocky, rounded hills, huge deposits of sand and gravel, and thousands of lakes.

Slowly the land was colonized, by arctic tundra plants at first, followed by spruce and pine and soon afterwards by the other tree species which make up the forests of Algonquin. In the western two-thirds of the Park, hardwood forests of sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch covered the hills, with groves of hemlock here and there, and scattered giant white pine towering up through the hardwoods. In the drier and sandier eastern part of Algonquin the forests were of white pine, red pine, and jack pine. Throughout the Park, black spruce bogs developed in low lying, poorly drained areas, lending a northern flavour to the Algonquin mood.

Like all forests, those of Algonquin were disturbed from time to time by wind, fire, or outbreaks of disease. Indeed these agents of change were normal and vital parts of the primitive environment. Since many kinds of trees depended on such disturbances for regeneration, the composition of the old forests would have

been quite different without them. Poor soils, harsh climate and the whims of fire and insects combined to create the shifting mosaic of deciduous and coniferous forests so typical of Algonquin.

For most of the history of this living, dying, and slow-growing forest, man was not a major factor, man was not a very important element. He was represented by scattered bands of Indians who came to fish, hunt, and pick berries, but his numbers were never large and he had little influence.

It was not until the mid-1800's that this began to change. Pioneer loggers pushing up from the Ottawa Valley reached Algonquin in search of the great white pine trees whose prime wood was increasingly in demand by an expanding British economy. With nothing but axes, and forced to live in remote, primitive camps, the men felled the giant pine, squared them, and when spring came drove the timber down to the Ottawa River and the outside world. At first it seemed the supply of big pine would last forever. But each year more and more men came to "hurl down the pine" and each year they pushed farther and farther into the wilderness.

By the time the Park was created in 1893, most of Algonquin's big white pine had been cut. The fires fuelled by pine slash had ravaged large areas. Algonquin was not established, therefore, to preserve part of the primitive environment, which had already been significantly altered, but rather to serve as a wildlife sanctuary and, by excluding agriculture, to protect the headwaters of the five major rivers which flow from the Park. It was not intended to stop logging for pine, which at that time was the only commercially valuable species.

Soon afterwards, the government allowed the cutting of other tree species and ever since Algonquin has been providing a wide variety of forest products ranging from yellow birch veneer, to red pine poles, to pulpwood, and logs for lumber and furniture. The wealth generated from Algonquin forests is the mainstay of the Park region's economy.

## Management

For much of the logging history of Ontario and Algonquin Park little or no thought was given to the future of a forest once it had been logged. Now, all the accessible productive forest land in the province (including the Park) is under management and for this purpose is divided into forest management units, each under the jurisdiction of a professional ministry forester.

The forester tries to achieve two things. First, he helps nature to grow the greatest and most valuable possible volume of wood as quickly as possible.

Secondly, he sees that the amount which is cut is no greater than the amount grown in the same period. In



this way, much as a farmer does with his crops, the forester tries to see that the forest will continue to produce the same high volume of wood forever.

At the same time, Algonquin is a Provincial Park, and as such, is dedicated to you, the people of Ontario and our visitors, for your healthful enjoyment and education. The Park accordingly has regulations designed to minimize conflict between roads and logging operations on the one hand, and recreation and the other. Roads are restricted in width and kept away from shorelines and portages whenever possible. Logging is not permitted in the vicinity of major canoe routes in the summer months, and never in other areas containing features of exceptional scientific, historic, or educational value.

Significant recreational demands on Algonquin Park are relatively new but they have been growing rapidly. Several years ago, what is now the Ministry of Natural Resources came to realize that a great deal of information and careful analysis were needed if all the demands placed on Algonquin Park were going to be met. The Ministry therefore

conducted studies on a wide range of Park subjects — from the carrying capacity of canoe routes to the location of rare plants. It also sought, and accepted, most of the recommendations of an advisory committee set up to examine the issues and conflicts raised by the demands placed on the park. This information was used in determining the extent and primary objectives of the various Park Zones where area and management policies are set forth in the Algonquin Park Management Plan, released in 1974.

Logging is now restricted to 75% of the Park and is carried out by the Algonquin Forestry Authority, a Crown Corporation set up in 1975.

## Wildlife

Living as it does in the transition zone between southern broadleaf forests and northern coniferous forests, Algonquin Park is the home of many birds and mammals typical of both major forest types. Among birds, this mingling of north and south especially strikingly in the birds as the raven, gray jay, and spruce grouse are found along with such southern species as the rose-breasted grosbeak, brown thrasher, and the scarlet tanager.

Among mammals, more northern animals such as the wolf, the moose, and the fisher occur along with southern species such as the raccoon and the white-tailed deer.

The latter animal, incidentally, was very rare or even altogether absent in Algonquin Park before the coming of the pioneer loggers. Deer feed on the low growth of young trees and in the primitive Algonquin environment, disturbances such as fire did not occur frequently enough to keep a high enough percentage of Algonquin winters combined to make life very difficult for deer, so in those days moose, and possibly caribou, were more typical of Algonquin. The destruction of many parts of the original forests by loggers and the fires they started brought about a distinct improvement in conditions for deer which then multiplied spectacularly. More than a generation of Ontario residents came to associate Algonquin Park with the sight of deer coming to the roadside to accept handouts.

Today, with almost total fire suppression and modern forest management, far less deer food is being created and the deer population has declined drastically — here and everywhere else in the northern part of the deer's range. In other words we are seeing a return to the original conditions where deer were very rare and it is highly unlikely that Algonquin will ever again have the tremendous numbers of deer it had in the 1940's and 1950's.

## Fishing

Algonquin lakes are cold and deep, rich in oxygen, but poor in nutrients since they lie on the hard precambrian rocks of the Canadian shield. Such waters do not lend themselves to rapid growth of most fish, but they are ideal for trout.

Lake trout are found in most of the larger lakes and speckled trout occur in these and many of the smaller lakes as well. Small-mouthed bass are also native, but have been established in many of the lakes along Highway 60. Pike, muskellunge, and walleye are found only in the extreme northeastern part of the Park.

More complete information on fishing in Algonquin (including lake and fish listings) can be obtained in the booklet listed below.

## TWO ALGONQUINS TO CHOOSE FROM

# 2

### THE HIGHWAY 60 CORRIDOR

For those who desire a less strenuous holiday, camping, picnicking, and other activities are available along Highway 60 which travels 56 km through the southern section of the Park.

**Park Season** Most Park facilities operate from late April or early May to mid-October. Highway 60 is nevertheless open all year round and the Park may be used in the off season although most services are not available at that time.

**Permits** Anyone entering Algonquin Park and using Park facilities along Highway 60 requires a vehicle permit (either daily for \$2.00 or annual for \$20.00) or a campsite and vehicle permit. The latter permit also allows you to camp in an organized campground and costs \$5.00 per night at Tea Lake, Rock, Coon, and Opeongo, and \$6.00 at all other car campgrounds along Highway 60.

With the exception of vehicles driving straight through the Park (no permit required), anyone possessing a valid camping permit or residing in Algonquin may remain in the Park after 11:00 o'clock at night. **Picnicking and Swimming** Picnic grounds are located at various places along the highway. Swimmers will find good sand beaches and change houses at the picnic grounds (east and west) at Lake of Two Rivers. Parents are reminded that they are responsible for their children's safety on the beach. No pets are permitted on the beach or in the water.

**lodges** Three lodges operate in the Highway 60 corridor, providing meals and overnight accommodation. The locations of Arowhon Pines, Bartlett Lodge, and Killarney Lodge are shown on the map overleaf and details concerning the lodges and their rates, care of Algonquin Park Post Office, Ontario.

**Campgrounds** There are nine organized campgrounds along Highway 60. Please note that within three km of the public roads in the Highway 60 corridor, camping is permitted only at these campgrounds. A daily camping fee is required for each campsite (see above) and only one motor vehicle may be parked on each site. There are modern laundry facilities at Lake of Two Rivers, Mew, Pog, and Canisbay campgrounds; and, of these except Canisbay have showers as well. Maps of each camp-

ground are available at their respective campground offices.

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
3. Burn all the garbage you can in your campfire, and put the rest in the containers provided.

**Supplies** Gasoline may be purchased at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, and Killarney Lodge. Some groceries may be obtained at the Two Rivers Store, Portage Store and Opeongo Store.

**Meals** Meals are available at the Portage Store and at the lodges. Light lunches are also available at the Two Rivers Store.

**Canoes** Canoes may be rented at the Portage Store, Opeongo Store, Killarney Lodge, and Bartlett Lodge.

**ground are available at their respective campground offices.**

**Trailers and Recreation Vehicles** Most campsites in the campgrounds along Highway 60 (but none at Opeongo) will accommodate trailers and other recreation vehicles. A trailer sanitation station is located at km 35.6.

Electrical hookups are not available.

**Bears** Due to their exposure to human food and garbage, and to people who deliberately feed them, many bears have lost their fear of humans and will visit campgrounds in search of food. To avoid loss of food, damage to camping equipment, and the destruction of the bears, experienced campers observe the following commonsense rules:

1. Never feed or approach a bear.
2. Store all your food in the trunk of your car.
<

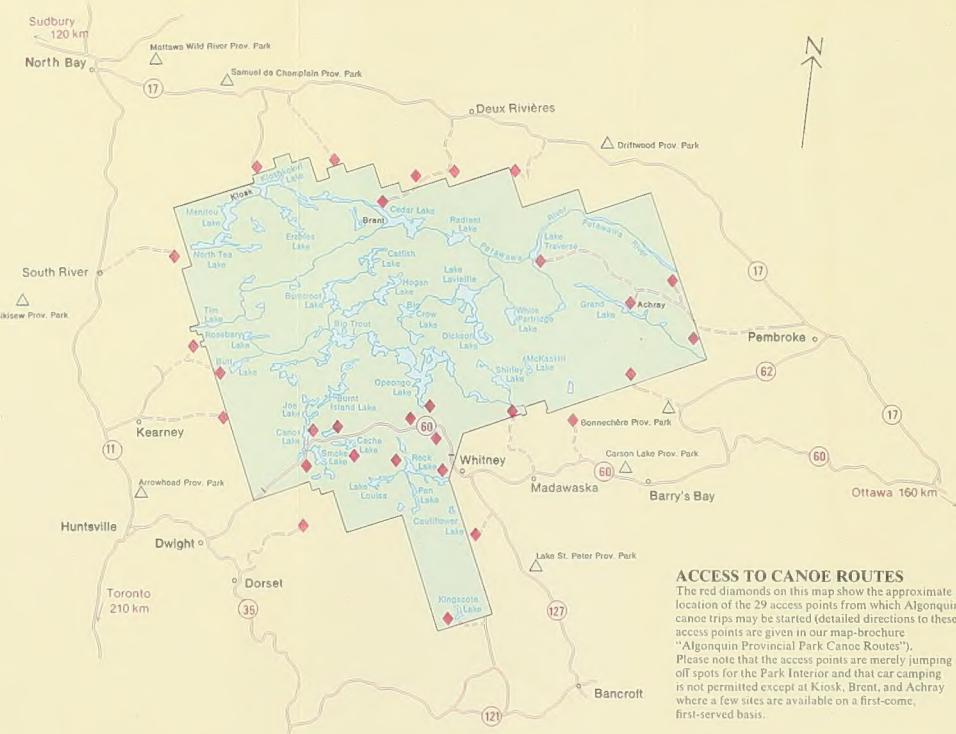


## 1 TWO ALGONQUINS TO CHOOSE FROM

# 1

### THE PARK INTERIOR

The essence of Algonquin is its vast interior of maple hills, rocky ridges, spruce bogs, and thousands of lakes, ponds, and streams. Over 1500 km of canoe routes await those who wish to explore this rugged beauty. By paddle and portage — the only way to really know Algonquin.

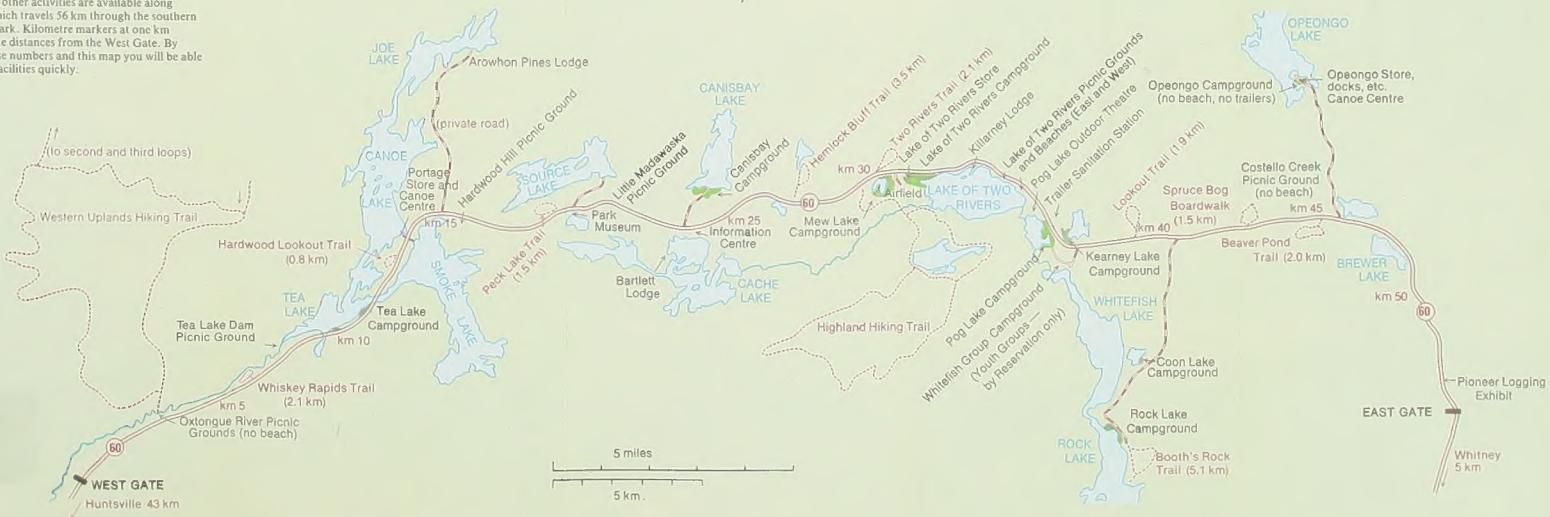


## 2 TWO ALGONQUINS TO CHOOSE FROM

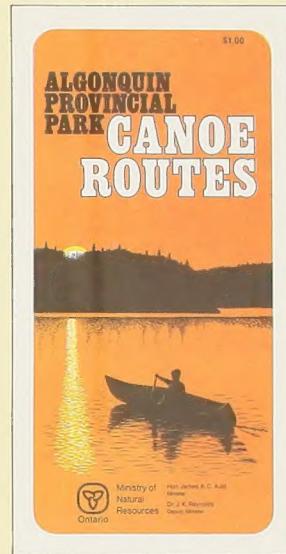
# 2

### THE HIGHWAY 60 CORRIDOR

For those who desire a less strenuous holiday, camping, picnicking, and other activities are available along Highway 60, which travels 56 km through the southern section of the Park. Kilometre markers at one km intervals indicate distances from the West Gate. By referring to these numbers and this map you will be able to locate park facilities quickly.



**CANOE ROUTE INFORMATION**  
Complete canoe route information is available in the map-brochure "Algonquin Provincial Park Canoe Routes." The map shows, at a scale of 2 miles to the inch, the entire Park network of canoe routes, portages, and interior campsites. Elsewhere on the map, detailed directions are given for 29 different access points, along with complete information on planning and carrying out a canoe trip.  
You may purchase your copy of "Algonquin Provincial Park Canoe Routes" for \$1.00 at the canoe centres, gates, Information Centre, or the Park Museum. You may also fill out the order form on the reverse side of this panel and mail it to us with your money order as instructed on the form.



**REMEMBER...**  
TO FEED A BEAR IS TO  
KILL A BEAR

Feeding a bear causes it to lose its fear of humans, to become a destructive nuisance, and eventually to be shot. If you feed a bear it might as well be your finger on the trigger.